THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

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Magnes Sees No Chance For Palestine As Jewish Commonwealth

URGES ARAB-JEWISH UNDERSTANDING

Dr. Judah L. Magnes, President of the Hebrew University, in Palestine, whose broad views on Arabic-Jewish relations command universal attention, has analyzed the cogent question of the Jewish View concerning Palestine and an Arab Union for the New York Times.

Dr. Magnes declares that there is not a single Jewish attitude toward the question of an Arab Union. Most Jews accept as inevitable some kind of Arab Union as a result of the victory of the democracies, but there is difference of opinion regarding Palestine's place within such a union.

One attitude envisages an autonomous Jewish commonwealth side by side with a federation of Arab States, which means not inside but alongside an Arab Union. A second view advocates the union of a Jewish Commonwealth of Palestine and the Arab State of Transjordan as a federal dominion in the British Commonwealth. A third view, he says, is that if Palestine should be inside a larger Arab Union, the latter ought to conceive of a predominately Jewish Palestine, but if outside there should be a bi-national Jewish-

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REICH JEW FEARED POISONED BY GESTAPO IN MEXICO

Ernst Michel, a German Jew, was a victim of the Gestapo's vengeance, his wife charged in Mexico. Police found him in the woods near Xochimilco, a suburb, suffering agonizing stomach pains, and he soon died.

His wife said that they left Berlin when Adolf Hitler came into power, and that he was able to bring with him to Mexico part of his fortune, with which he established an importing concern Importacion Mexicana S.A. The Gestapo had blacklisted his business, she said, and he had expressed fears that it eventually would kill him for taking his money with him from the Reich.

Michel had visited an Xochimilco restaurant with several men, apparently Germans, and his wife believed one of them slipped poison into his beer. Apparently he reached the [illegible] great difficulty be-

Win George Cross For Heroism

Maurice Cohen Starr, of 76, Cavendish Mansions, Clerkenwell Road, London, England, an A.R.P. Warden in the Holborn Division, has been awarded the George Medal in recognition of great courage displayed during an air raid on London.

The official account of the conduct which gained the award said: "During an air attack bombs demolished two blocks of flats and part of the building was set on fire. Three persons were trapped on the fourth floor. An extension

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A.J.C. Rejects Lindbergh Advice To Support His Policy And Stave Off Anti-Semitism

The American Jewish Committee and the Jewish Labor Committee issued a joint statement at New York, rejecting the suggestion made by Charles A. Lindbergh in his Des Moines speech that Jews support his international policy to stave off anti-Semitism.

"We are obliged to Mr. Lindbergh for his gratuitous advice," the statement said in part," and reject completely his un-American appeal to selfish interests. We will not put even what he considers our 'interests' before those of our country, since our interests and those of our country are one and indivisible."

The statement accused Mr. Lindbergh of impugning the patriotism of Americans of Jewish faith and of supporting Nazi tactics of stirring up religious and racial hatreds.

"As everyone knows," it said, "Jews in this country represent in all respects save a common religion a cross section of the American population, with all the differences of viewpoint which such a cross section includes. As individuals each one of us has a right to his views, whether for or against isolationism, without fear that Mr. Lindbergh can intimidate any of us with the low and baseless charges that there are other interests which we place ahead of loyalty to our country."

Mayor La Guardia condemned Charles A. Lindbergh's attack on Jews with the declaration that the Lindbergh statement was "a carbon copy of a Nazi paper."

Replying to a request for comment from George Gordon Battle, co-chairman of the Council Against Intolerance in America, the Mayor made public the following tele-

[illegible] forming Colonel Lindbergh's injection of race and religious issues into American life, I can only repeat what I have already stated, that no American should read at a public meeting at any time from a carbon copy of a Nazi paper."

Mr. Battle, who shares the chairmanship of the council with Senators Arthur Capper and W. Warren Barbour, had asked the Mayor to comment on Mr. Lindbergh's Des Moines speech so that its effect might be counteracted.

The Lindbergh address at Des Moines was condemned in statements issued by American organizations representing varied interests. The Committee to Defend America, asserting there was "some justification for those who feel he has fascist sympathies," added:

"One of the cruelest and most used methods of the Nazis is to lay blame for misfortune on the shoulders of the Jewish people and whip up hatred against them. In the United States this is one of the most deplored of all the atrocious Nazi practices. Nothing is more repugnant to American ideals than anti-Semitism, which is a cardinal principle of Nazi-Fascism.

"Mr. Lindbergh may say that 'no person with a sense of the dignity of mankind can condone the persecution of the Jewish race in Germany.' But he should know that this persecution was brought about in Germany by exactly the kind of thing that he said at Des Moines."

The Committee for a Jewish Army, at 285 Madison Avenue, asked the Mutual Broadcasting System to grant time on the air to answer "the false and dangerous assertions made" that "Jewish groups were agitating for war." The committee, with a membership of both Jews and non-Jews who believe that a Jewish army will be of great aid to the Allied cause, is still in the formative stage.

Mrs. David de Sola Pool, national president of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, called upon the members of Hadassah in forty-six States to "express what the [illegible]

"Coming [illegible] must close our ranks and present a united front against the aggressors who would divide and bedevil us, the speech of Mr. Lindbergh is a warning to all who remember the anti-Jewish campaigns of the Nazis and the use to which they were put," Mrs. Pool said.

She declared that there was no such thing as a "Jewish group" in the U.S., and appealed to Mr. Lindbergh to "unsay the ambigu-

(Continued on Page Two)

Wise, In New Year Broadcast, Scores Refugee Boat As Concentration Camp

During a New Year radio broadcast, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Honorary Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine, said: "A week ago a refugee ship came into the Harbor of New York. It was an old Spanish freighter, built to accommodate 25 passengers. But when she sailed from Spain, more than 1100 refugees had been crowded into every available corner like cattle. The harrowing voyage of the Navemar was one of disease, of filth, of poisonous food, and of hunger and of death. That ship was a floating concentration camp. Its tragedies only a faint replica of the desperate plight of the homeless and the oppressed across the seas. The Navemar is a [illegible] symbol of the sorrows of the [illegible] World. Yet it is also an unforgettable testament to the promise of the New World."

Dr. Wise referred to the grimy 5,473-ton Spanish freighter Navemar, built to carry twenty-eight passengers at most, which steamed into New York Harbor at the end of a forty-eight-day voyage from Seville, Spain, with 769 passengers, who held their noses at the food they had to eat and complained bitterly of the filth in which they had to live.

The freighter's decks were cluttered with kitchen stoves, garbage cans and deck chairs. United States Public Health officials took off forty-one passengers with fever, described the ship's food as "terrible" and said that its sanitation facilities were dreadful. Six passengers, according to the health officers, died on the trip.

While the ship, flying the yellow quarantine flag, was anchored at Quarantine, the passengers lined the rails and shouted down to newspaper reporters in a tugboat [illegible] descriptions of the treatment they had received aboard the freighter. Later five reporters were permitted to board the vessel and see for themselves the plight of the passengers, most of whom

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New Type Of Vandalism Found In N. Y.

An unusual type of vandalism, that of erasing part of the gilt-lettered names on the doors of doctors and dentists in the Medical Arts Center Building, 57 West Fifty-seventh Street was discovered in New York. Police were puzzled by the reason for the name-changing in the eighteen-story building, which is almost exclusively occupied by medical offices and the Medical Arts Center Hospital.

The erasures, which took place [illegible] offices on the eleventh floor, was erased, leaving "gold." The "man" in the name of Dr. Saul J. Perelman, who has a joint office with Dr. Margold, was erased.

(Continued on Page Two)

JEWS OF AMERICA THANKED FOR AID TO BRITAIN

Frederick W. Gehle, chairman of the fund-raising division of the British War Relief Society, expressed thanks to the Jews of America for their "undeniably important part in sustaining the morale of the British people."

He [illegible] funds raised by the Jewish section have been used to establish children's nursing homes and mobile feeding canteens in England.

German Jews Now Wear Yellow Star

MANY "ARYANS" GREET THEM BOLDLY

Jews in Germany and the Bohemian Protectorate on September 19 began wearing six-pointed yellow stars sewed on the left breast of their clothing in obedience to the Gestapo decree that aims at "the end of Jewish deception of the German people."

The badges are four inches across and stamped in black with the word "Jude." After 4 o'clock considerable numbers were seen standing in lines before food shops. By official order Jews may enter shops only before 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Most Jews wore the yellow star on their topcoats rather than on jackets or dresses for only one star has been issued to each Jew, at a cost of ten pfennigs, and the decree states the star must be permanently sewed on the piece of clothing chosen for it.

Daily newspapers took no notice of the new measure. Only the Labor Front organ, the Angriff, published a photograph of Jews thus identified under the caption, "no more deception."

The decree, issued Sept. 1, requires all Jews more than 6 years old to wear the Star of David. Among the few exceptions are Jews married to "Aryan" wives whose only sons were killed in the present war.

The official regulation gives no reason for the measure, but the press recently stated that "the responsibility of all Jews for Jewish scandals committed on sundry other peoples in the East is thus clearly exhibited. Judaism all over the world cannot escape from this responsibility."

Previously the Nazis introduced arm bands for Jews in Poland and more recently have required Jews in conquered areas of Russia to wear yellow stars over the left breasts.

"Aryan" Germans were seen on the streets of Berlin approaching Jewish acquaintances and ostentatiously shaking hands with them.

The reason for the hand-shaking was the imposition of the new rigid anti-Jewish laws which compel all Jews in Germany to wear a yellow and black star of David with the superscription "Jude" (Jew).

The same type of greeting occurred three years ago after the Nazi window-smashing campaign against the Jews was launched in November, 1938.

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Religious Mission Goes To London

RABBI IS ONE OF THREE

An American religious mission consisting of a Protestant minister, a Roman Catholic priest and a rabbi arrived in London, England, after a flight across the Atlantic to study and report on the religious and social trends among the organized religious groups in England and Ireland.

The members of the mission are Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, Presbyterian minister and president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; the Rev. Vincent C. Donovan, a priest of the Dominican Order and head of the Catholic Thought Association, and Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron of Baltimore, a trustee of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

The mission, which is sponsored by the National Conference of

(Continued on Page Eight)

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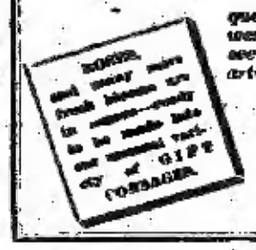

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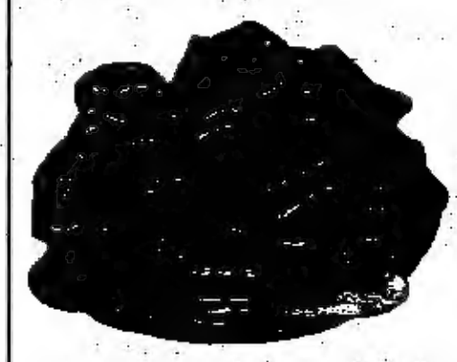

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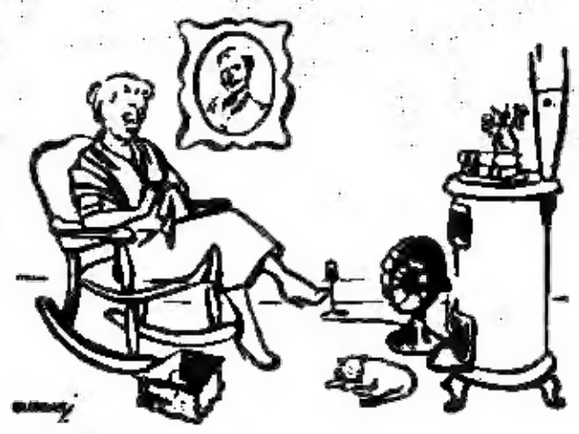

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Dorsey, Willowdale Avenue, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dorsey, in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Edel, Hutchison Street, are visiting their sons, Dr. Leon Edel and Dr. Abe Edel, in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Greenberg, Lajoie Avenue, are at their country home at Ste. Agathe, for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cavsie and son, David, of Ottawa, visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cavsie, McNider Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Glickman and son, Norman, Hartland Avenue, have returned after a three weeks' trip to the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. and Mrs. Saul Lipson, Lajoie Avenue, occupied their cottage at Val Morin for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grover, Querbes Avenue, were at home to friends and relatives in celebration of the New Year.

Mrs. Louis Schneider, of Jersey City, N.J., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bacal, Bloomfield Avenue.

Mrs. S. Zeave, of New York, was a guest of her niece, Mrs. Samuel Kahn, Joyce Avenue, for a few days.

Miss Birdie Wasserman, Jeanne Mance Street, has returned from a trip to New York.

Miss Goldie Goichman, Esplanade Avenue, and Miss Gertrude Toulch, Waverley Street, spent the holidays at Trout Lake, Quebec.

Miss Gloria Glickman, Hartland Avenue, has returned after a three weeks' trip to Bethlehem, N.H., and Boston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Saul Reisler, St. Urbain Street, were hosts in honor of Mrs. Jack Deutch, of New York, on Rash Hashonah night. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. M. Reisler, Mr. and Mrs. H. Reisler, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reisler, Private I. Reisler, Miss Anita Gold, Mr. and Mrs. J. Reisler, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Finkelstein and daughter, Mollie. Mrs. Finkelstein poured.

Mrs. M. Allman, McEachran Avenue, and Miss Anne Schwartz entertained at a crystal shower at the former's home, in honor of Miss Edith Toplitsky, a bride-elect. Fifty guests called. Mrs. S. Lewis poured, assisted by Miss Esther Toplitsky, sister of the bride-elect, Mrs. S. Taffert cut the ices and Miss Rose Cohen and Mrs. J. Weinrauch assisted in serving.

Honoring Mrs. Max Bonder (nee Bertha Silver) prior to her recent marriage, Mrs. H. Rissman and Mrs. M. Denberg entertained at a presentation tea at the Samovar; Misses Bessie, Fay and Bertha Silver, at a presentation tea at the Venus Grill; Mrs. A. Midvidy, dinner presentation at the Tic Toc Club; Mrs. M. Litinetsky, presentation tea at home; Mrs. T. Silver, presentation tea at Eaton's Silver Room; Mrs. B. Sternthal, Willowdale Avenue, presentation tea.

Mrs. Leo Livingstone, Decarie Boulevard, is visiting her mother, Mrs. D. Lipnitz, in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ducoffe and family, Cyril and Nanette, Melrose Avenue, are at their cottage at Arden, Ontario, for the high holy days.

Mrs. Irving I. Smith and family and her sister, Miss Sybil Epstein, Vendome Avenue, are in Hamilton visiting their mother, Mrs. D. Epstein.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman C. Deckelbaum and family, Lacombe Avenue, are at their summer home at Trout Lake, for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Dezwirek and family, Queen Mary Road, spent the holidays at Ste. Agathe.

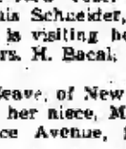
Mr. and Mrs. A. Beinhaker, Queen Mary Road, are visiting relatives and friends in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. David Grobstein, Cote St. Luc Road, spent the holidays at Four Seasons' Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. M. Jessby, Brodeur Avenue, spent the holidays at Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hager, of New York, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Notkin, Queen Mary Road.

Miss Mona Nemtig, Decarie Boulevard, spent a few days at Val Morin, Quebec.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yard in his shirtsleeves, he must have a star on his shirt.

If a Gentile rings his doorbell, the Jew must wear the star when he opens the door. Jews who hide the star by covering it with a briefcase or shopping bag in the streets may be sent to concentration camps.

Usually reliable sources said a sentence to a concentration camp was the standard punishment for violation of these regulations. Parents and guardians were said to be liable to punishment for violations by children.

Jews are barred from railway waiting rooms or station restaurants unless they have written permission to leave the city and have purchased tickets. Jews without written permission may not use taxicabs, hospital cars or first-aid trucks.

Two "non-Aryan" Catholic priests in Cologne are wearing Stars of David on their cassocks.

A.J.C. REJECTS LINDBERGH ADVICE TO SUPPORT HIS POLICY AND STAVE OFF ANTI-SEMITISM

(Continued from Page One)

ous, cruel and inaccurate statements he has made about a people who, more than any other in the world, have been tormented, hounded and tortured by their enemies."

Charles A. Lindbergh has become "the most active recruiting agent" for the Fight for Freedom, Inc., in the State of Iowa, F. H. Peter Cusick, executive secretary of the national organization, asserted. He said hundreds of Iowans had telephoned and wired to headquarters in Des Moines offering to join the Fight for Freedom Committee which is being formed in the State. Several sponsors of the America First Committee in Des Moines have threatened to withdraw their support, Mr. Cusick continued.

"Mr. Lindbergh's prestige has descended even more quickly than Hitler's dive-bombers which he talks about so admiringly," he went on. "Americans know that Mr. Lindbergh lied when he said that the British and Jews were foremost among the groups advocating war. As a matter of fact every survey reveals that it is in the South and Southwest that interventionist sentiment is strongest. In these sections there is the smallest Jewish or foreign population."

Kenneth Leslie, editor of the Protestant Digest, issued a statement in which he said that Mr. Lindbergh in his speech at Des Moines, Iowa, revealed "the true nature of those guiding the destinies of the America First Committee, through his open appeal to anti-Semitism as a political principle," and "finally accomplished the transformation of that committee into the National Socialist Party of America."

"The past decade has written large what we Christians have long known, that anti-Semitism is anti-Christianity," Mr. Leslie added. "Christians dare not repeat the mistake of German Christians who failed to speak forth their condemnation clearly and unequivocally when this evil first raised its head in that unhappy land.

"The danger here is even greater because of anti-Semitism in pre-Nazi Germany was practically non-existent, while in America it has been assiduously cultivated in preparation for this Des Moines zero hour."

Asserting that the Lindbergh speech climaxed "a whole series of prepared positions," Mr. Leslie declared:

"This Lindbergh speech is the beginning of the last phase of a definite plan to destroy democratic government in this country. The Protestant Digest calls upon the spokesmen of Christianity in America to answer Lindbergh immediately in terms of clear profound moral condemnation."

A statement issued by Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Legion for American Unity, asserted that in addition to the three groups named by Mr. Lindbergh there was at least another, and added:

"We, sons and daughters of forty-one of the lands of the earth, American citizens all, state unequivocally, that we stand united behind the foreign policy of the Government of the United States."

The governing committee of the Keep America Out of War Congress made public a statement, unanimously adopted at its quarterly meeting, expressing "deep disagreement" with Charles A. Lindbergh's speech in Des Moines which charged the Jewish people with being one of the groups moving this country toward war.

It said the organization "most deeply regrets and disagrees with Mr. Lindbergh's implication that the American citizens of Jewish extraction or religion are a separate group, apart from the rest of the American people, or that they react as a separate group, or that they are unanimously for our entrance into the European war."

"As much as we welcome Mr. Lindbergh's denunciation of the treatment of Jews in Germany," it added, "so much do we deplore that aspect of his speech which, whatever his intentions, may help to arouse the same intolerant and un-American treatment of racial and religious minorities here."

Proper sentiments were applied to charges of Charles A. Lindbergh by the American Jewish Congress, through its president, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and by the National Council of Young Israel, through its president, Samuel H. Fromberg, in holiday messages.

GERMAN JEWS NOW WEAR YELLOW STAR

(Continued from Page One)

Thirty-five provisions on the required wearing of the Star of David by Jews have been communicated to the Jewish Central Council at Berlin to clear up uncertainties as to when and how the star, first required last Friday, must be displayed.

The Jews were informed it must be worn where it may be seen every moment a Jew is outside his own home. It is not sufficient to have a star affixed to a coat or topcoat. If a Jew steps into his

NEW TYPE OF VANDALISM FOUND IN N.Y.

(Continued from Page One)

Most of the "man" part of names in the building were erased.

Dr. David Sloane, a dentist with offices on the eleventh floor, had the "s" and "e" of his name removed leaving the word, "loan," while Dr. Charles Berger lost the "er" from his name.

The tampering with their names aroused some of the doctors into believing they were the victims of an anti-Semitic campaign. One doctor, who wished to remain unidentified, recalled that this was the manner in which Jewish professional men in Germany were first attacked.

Lending weight to the idea that the vandalism might have been the work of an anti-Semitic party, were the messages reported to have been written in the men's washroom on the 10th, 12th and 14th floors. Written in large letters with lipstick were the words: "Down with the Jews," and "Heil Hitler."

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. J. Benjamin and family, Pontiac Avenue, are occupying their summer home at Trout Lake for the holidays.

Mrs. F. M. Gillman and family, Brodeur Avenue, have returned from South Point, Lancaster, Ontario, where they occupied a cottage for the season.

Mrs. B. Lapedis and family, Brodeur Avenue, are back from South Point, Lancaster, Ontario, where they occupied a cottage for the summer.

Mrs. Bernard Wener, of New York, who visited her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Kellnor, Queen Mary Road, spent the holidays at Lac Brule, Quebec.

Lloyd Ressler, who visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ressler, Dornal Avenue, has resumed his studies at the University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Zaritzky, who moved from 4950 Coronet Avenue to 4815 Queen Mary Road, spent the holidays at Trout Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Rubinovitch and son, Joel, Decarie Boulevard, have returned from a few days' visit to Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Jasby, Harvard Avenue, spent the holidays at Ste. Agathe.

Miss Pauline Mendelsohn, Northcliffe Avenue, has returned from a few days' visit to Ste. Agathe.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Gavale, Cote St. Luc Road, have taken up their residence on Dornal Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Barkoff, Grosvenor Avenue, were in Toronto.

Mrs. Harry Pullan, of Toronto, is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. Markus, Lansdowne Avenue.

Miss Belle Rose Gilbert, Lincoln Avenue, has returned from Ivry where she spent her holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rothschild, Lansdowne Avenue, occupied their cottage at Trout Lake for the holidays.

Mrs. M. Kandal, Mrs. S. Fleisig, and Miss Sophie Fitch, all of New York, were guests of Misses Anne and Bryna Fitch, Fort Street, for a few days.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Schachter, St. Catherine Street West, spent the holidays in Ste. Agathe.

Miss Harriet Bloomfield, Western Avenue, has gone to Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, where she was awarded a fellowship, to study for her master's degree in sociology.

Miss Phyllis Lewis, Melbourne Avenue, is back from a few days' visit to Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Marks and daughter, Norma, Sunnyside Avenue, spent the holidays at Lac Brule, Quebec.

Mesdames Philip Cosn, Harry Kaplan, and J. B. Laing, entertained at a tea presentation in honor of Miss Anabel Miller whose marriage to Benjamin Louis takes place on October 16.

Mr. and Mrs. George Litner and family, formerly of St. Jerome, Quebec, have taken up residence at 860 Stuart Avenue.

Miss Ida Karpman, Wilder Avenue, has returned from a month's vacation with her relatives in Atlantic City, Philadelphia and New York.

Miss Irene Tait, Victoria Avenue, has left to attend Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio.

Julius Brodie, son of Mr and Mrs. I. Brodie, Hartland Avenue, who received a B.A. degree and a scholarship from the University of Alabama, spent a week visiting his parents, and has gone to the University of Oklahoma to resume his studies.

Harold S. Freeman, Trans-Island Avenue, has returned from Kenogami, Quebec, where he visited his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Gersovitch.

Moses Deitcher, Bernard Avenue West, has resumed his studies at Columbia University in New York.

Miss Cecile Greenblatt, Marlowe Avenue, has returned from a few days' visit to Quebec City.

Stopping at Four Seasons' lodge were: Mrs. and Mrs. Samuel Rother; Mr. and Mrs. David Grobstein, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lupovitch, and children, Carol and Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kaplan and children, Valerie and Robbin, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rittenberg; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Roston; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Scott; Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Feldman and daughter Diane, Miss Grace Vineberg, Nathan Pineberg, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Feldman, of New York, and Miss Rose Brownstone.

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• MONTREAL MEETINGS •

• **Bnai Brith:** Mount Royal Women's Auxiliary No. 257, at the Mount Royal Hotel, heard J. D. Ralph, member of the Committee For Allied Victory. Mr. Ralph was formerly connected with the Imperial Tobacco Company as their radio commentator on world events. Mah-jong, bridge and food sale on Wednesday afternoon, October 15th, at Adath Israel Synagogue, 1540 Ducharme Avenue, convenor, Mrs. M. Bailey, DExter 4671. For the choral group, leadership of Walter Clapperton, prospective members call Miss Belle Gilbert, CAlumet 7696.

• Appeal of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, Jewish General Hospital and Jewish Refugee and War Relief, October 15th to 23rd, has a total objective of $491,000 apportioned as follows: $310,000 for the Federation; $91,000 for the Hospital; and $90,000 for War Relief. Allan Bronfman is chairman. Headquarters at 2040 Bleury Street, telephone LAncaster 4111. Samuel Bronfman is honorary chairman. Jack Klein, chairman of the special names division, is assisted by Harry Benjamin, I. Greenberg, J. Levinson, Jr., J. Levinson, Sr. is honorary treasurer; Monroe Abbey, chairman, and W. Gittes, vice-chairman of the corporation division; Abe Bronfman and David Kirsch, co-chairmen, out-of-town division. Samuel Bronfman heads the publicity committee. Others: P. Garfinkle, L. Herman, A. H. Jassby, W. Levy, H. R. Cohen, Mrs. Samuel Leopold, Michael Garber, Michael Hirsch, A. L. Mallman, Irving Riddell, E. E. Workman, E. C. F. Vaz, executive director, George E. Erlick, campaign secretary, P. Abbey, Jack Becker, H. Benjamin, M. Dickstein, Lewis Gelfand, Issachar Greenberg, Harry Kirsch, J. P. Levee, Zav. Levinson, S. L. Mendelsohn, P. Meyerovitch, P. Ressler, M. Arnovitz, Louis Bass, J. Brodie, E. Cosman, Jack Fox, H. S. Freeman, M. Herscovitch, M. Jacobson, of Knights of Pythias; M. Kaback, E. Lazare, H. Dreifuss, M. Levy, L. Malinoff, Joseph Schwartz, Councillor Max Seigler, Ben. Streiker, H. S. Beecher, S. S. Cohen, Saul Hayes, Rupert Caplan, M. O. Kirsch, I. Rabinovitch, A. Usher, Rex Vickers, Stan. Wisdom, Arthur Levin.

• **Junior League Hani Satja** elected: Misses Shirley Flanders, councillor; Corinne Ornstein, president; others, Leah Millman, Ethel Trachtenberg, Ruth Trachtenberg, Jeanette Riven, Shirley Plotnick, Doris Aber and Clarice Isenberg, Ray Collier. Membership tea, October 9th, open to public. Details later.

• **Mount Sinai Sanatorium:** Ladies Auxiliary board meeting was presided over by Mrs. L. Crestohl, at the Montefiore Club. Luncheon convenors are: Mesdames H. M. Ripstein, J. Fox, A. Nalmer, W. Boronow, S. Blauer. Ticket convenors: Mesdames J. Horwitz, H. Shiller, H. B. Zaritzky. Tea and fashion show the latter part of February; annual dinner dance in May. All meetings will take place at the Montefiore Club on Guy Street. Mr. and Mrs. N. Dermer donated over-bed tables for the Sanatorium.

• **Girls Memorah Club** of Westmount High School met at Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue and elected: Elaine Robinson, president; Betty Gittes, vice-president; Sheila Abbey, secretary; Mildred Solomon, treasurer.

• **Laurentian Camp Juniors** opening luncheon is on Monday September 29th, at 12.30 p.m., Mrs. Leon Kolber presiding. Friends welcome. Bridge and mah jong.

• **Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue:** Gerald Shulman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Shulman, will be called to the reading of the Law, on Saturday, September 27th, in celebration of his bar-mitzvah. Kol Nidre services Tuesday, September 30th, at 6.20 p.m.; on Wednesday, October 1st, services at 8.30 a.m. Sermon at 12.15. Junior Congregation services in the Beth Hamidrash Wednesday, October 1st, at 10.30 a.m., and at 3.30 p.m. Sunday School opens Sunday, September 21st, morning, and 2.30 p.m. Hebrew School classes in the synagogue and at the N.D.G. Annex. Institute of Jewish Studies in the Hebrew division and the first session of the Sunday School division Sunday, September 21st, at 11 a.m. Parent-Teachers' Association, Lewis K. Freedman, president, will hold its annual meeting Thursday, September 25th, at 8.30 p.m. Reports. Election. Friends invited.

• **United Talmud Torahs:** Envelope campaign speakers in the synagogues were: M. Ginsberg, Rabbi Charles Bender, M. I. Mendelsohn, I. Kugelmass, J. Caronce, N. Gurman, I. Pobliger, T. Shizgal, F. Zabitsky, N. Stern, A. Ostroff, I. Davine, M. Adler, I. L. Talsiss, H. Urovitch, A. Basbolm, A. Luterman, C. Michalefsky, E. Calibaba, Rabbi E. M. Levy, Rabbi M. J. Wachtfogel, B. M. Weiner, Rabbi Eli Chazan, I. Schechter, M. Magid, S. Goldstein, A. Portner, B. Tannenbaum, J. J. Albert, M. Ginsberg, D. A. Chaikin, S. Salomon, A. Portner, C. Chazan, M. Lassner, B. Yelin, Rabbi I. Weisblatt, M. Schlein, P. Mandelcorn, Rabbi J. L. Colton, I. Davine, M. Grumet, M. Browns, Ch. Seltzer, A. Potechin, P. Lonn.

• **Hadassah:** Chapters meeting Monday, September 29th, at 2.30, are: Deborah, at the home of Mrs. B. Grosfern, 2636 Boissons Avenue; Rachel Levinson at Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue and Hashomayim Synagogue, hostess: Mrs. L. Steinberg; Adath Israel at the home of Mrs. M. Insky, 805 McEachran Avenue. Single items sent to the Review without names are omitted.

• **Young Judaea of Canada:** National convention, held in Windsor, passed the following resolution: "Resolved that this convention extend its sincere thanks and appreciation to the Canadian Jewish Review for publicity generously rendered throughout the year." Miss Shaindle Stipelman is secretray.

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The Myth Of "Jewish Freemasonry"

The principles, rites and institutions of the Freemasons, a society devoted to the promotion of fraternal feeling and morality among the members of the Order, have been the subject of much misrepresentation. Recurrently, charges are levelled against the Order to the effect that its aims are anti-Christian, anti-patriotic, subversivist; that its ceremonies and rituals are based on pagan and Talmudic conceptions, finally that the whole Order is but a vehicle for Jewish plans for World Domination.

In view of the fact that recently many of these charges have been revived in the Afrikaans press in South Africa — that even a responsible Church body has lent credence to some of the fantastic allegations against the Masons — the time may be opportune to expose once again the meagre factual foundations of these fables, all the more so as modern history has shown on more than one occasion to what fatal use the story of a Judaeo-Masonic alliance can be put.

Actually, the links between Judaism and Freemasonry are slender enough. Very little authentic information is available regarding the origin of the Order. Even though much of the terminology, symbolism and rites of Freemasonry is full of Jewish ideas, the grammatical forms and the transliteration of Hebrew words found in the Masonic rituals prove their non-Jewish origin (as Lucien Wolf pointed out in his "The Myth of the Jewish Menace in World Affairs"). The true explanation of the Hebrew elements in Freemasonry is rather that it borrowed from the Old Testament, as a Christian document. (cf. Jewish Encyclopaedia, 1903, Vol. 5, p. 503).

Nor does mention of individual Jews alleged to have played a prominent part in the Movement furnish evidence of the Jewish origin of the Order. In fact, neither Morin nor Pascales, who are frequently referred to in this connection as having introduced new degrees has even been proved to be a Jew—though, even if they had been, neither of them could by any stretch of imagination be called the "founder" of Freemasonry. (For details about the origin of Freemasonry, see also Encyclopaedia Britannica, 14th ed. vol. 9, p. 733). Not only were Jews not responsible for the foundation of the Lodges — some of them, particularly the Prussian Lodges, even refused membership to Jews. The affiliation of Jewish members was a subject of heated discussion in Germany as late as the seventies of last century.

The real significance of the recent attacks on the Masonic Order lies, however, not in the contents of the charges—which only repeat well-worn and disproved allegations—but in that they should be made at the present time. For, striking at the Freemason was at all times a welcome device for striking at the Jew.

(At times, however, it was not the Jew alone that was meant. The original attacks against Freemasonry were made by the reactionary element in the Catholic Church. Hate makes strange bedfellows; and it may be of considerable interest to the Church body that has just passed the report alleging Jewish control of the Masonic Lodges, that in the eighteen-sixties a similar struggle was waged against — the "triple conspiracy of Freemasons, Jews and *Protestants*").

More recently, however, — and more especially since the dissemination of the infamous "Protocols of the Elders of Zion"—the Protestant partner of this remarkable alliance has been dropped in the relevant "Anti" literature. The Protocols are, indeed, the prototype of the propaganda that decries Freemasonry as an instrument in the hands of "World Jewry." In no fewer than 10 of the 24 Protocols are "Jewish" and "Masonic" aims and principles identified. "Protocol" 11 refers especially to "our secret Masonry which is not known to, and aims which are not even so much as suspected by, these goy cattle, attracted by us into the 'show' army of Masonic Lodges in order to throw dust in the eyes of their fellows."

Notwithstanding the fact that this farrago of nonsense — the Protocols — has been exposed in Court on several occasions, the attacks of anti-Semites against Masonic institutions and lodges have not subsided. In fact, with the spread of Totalitarianism on the Continent, the Lodges have practically disappeared. Herr Hitler was, of course, the leader in this campaign against Freemasonry, the Masonic institutions of Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia successively falling victims to this mania. Fascist Italy and Semi-Fascist Poland followed suit. On the other hand, the anti-Masonic campaign suffered a severe check in democratic Switzerland, where a national referendum as to the desirability of suppressing all Masonic lodges throughout the country was heavily defeated. The initiative for this referendum had come from the "Eidgenoessische Aktion" — a small Fascist group which was later unmasked as little else than a branch of the German Nazi Party, fed on material from the "World Service" propaganda fortress at Erfurt.

In the light of these facts, there can be little doubt that anti-Masonic activities form part of the stock-in-trade of Totalitarian and anti-democratic forces. It is from this broader point of view that the present agitation must be regarded with grave misgivings. The anti-Masonic (coupled with the anti-Semitic) programme is one of the many levers that the forces of reaction have been fond of using everywhere for the purpose of undermining democracy.

This article is from the Zionist Record.

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The Composer Of Kol Nidrei

By David Ewen

Max Bruch was the composer of many important musical works in practically every field of musical creation, but none more inspired or more moving than that gem for violincello and orchestra in which the entire soul of the Jewish race seems to find reflection—the "Kol Nidrei."

It has for a long time been believed that he was not a Jew; even the "Jewish Encyclopaedia" has excluded him from its pages. Some have even suggested that he denied his Jewish origin, refused to confess any association whatsoever with the Jewish people—a statement which has since been proved false.

Musical research in Germany some ten years ago revealed emphatically that Max Bruch was a Jew. It is true that there were conversions among his ancestors, some of whom even held ecclesiastical posts. But he stemmed from Jewish sources; his father considered himself a Jew, and so did Max Bruch, as few who knew the family well have attested in print. Johannes Brahms, who knew him, frequently referred to him as a Jewish composer. And today, the Nazi government has outlawed all of his music because of its Jewish authorship. The latest edition of Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" definitely accepts him as a Jew.

Even before musical research confirmed Bruch's Jewish origin, there were many writers on musical subjects who insisted Bruch was a Jew. For one thing, his physiognomy was essentially a Jewish one — an aquiline nose, dreamy dark eyes, high forehead and bearded chin. But more especially did it seem incredible that the composer of a work like "Kol Nidrei" could have come from any other people but the Hebrew. Utilizing a motif which for centuries has been chanted in the synagogues on the eve of Yom Kippur, Bruch amplified the melody, added to it a countermelody of his own of singular and unforgettable poignancy, and enriched it harmonically—producing a work in which the spirit and idealism, the pain and ecstasy of the entire Hebrew race are deeply imbedded. Max Bruch's "Kol Nidrei" is one of the profoundest Hebraic expressions that the art of music knows, and its roots are deeply planted in Hebraic traditions. If its composer has created no other work, he would still have been deserving of the homage of the entire musical world.

The son of a government employee, he was born in Cologne, Germany, on January 6th, 1838. He was a singularly gifted child, revealing marked talent not only in music but in painting as well; his was also an alert intelligence which could absorb information and studies. His mother, a talented singer, gave her son a comprehensive musical education. Composition came naturally to him. He learned how to put his ideas upon paper even before he could talk glibly. By his fourteenth year he had created no less than seventy works, some of them in the more pretentious forms of music. One of these was a full-sized symphony which was performed in Cologne in 1852, and received with such enthusiasm that the composer was at once convinced that musical creation was henceforth to be his life-work.

While still in early adolescence, he entered several of his works in a national competition, the award for which was to be a scholarship amounting to four hundred gulden. He easily won the prize, and was thereby enabled to become a pupil of the celebrated Ferdinand Hiller in Cologne. Hiller was soon so strongly convinced of his pupil's creative gifts that he exerted his influence in procuring for the young composer a publisher for his early works.

After two years of intensive study under Hiller—who was one of the most gifted teachers in Germany and who therefore gave Bruch a remarkable training in musical form—the youth came to Leipzig, then the musical Mecca of Germany. There he plunged himself deliriously into the feverish musical life. In acquiring musical maturity in Leipzig, he was strongly influenced by the advice and encouragement of two great Jewish musicians—Moscheles, the famous pianist and one-time friend of Beethoven, and the celebrated violinist, Ferdinand David.

In Leipzig, Bruch completed his music study. Returning to his native city, he was fully equipped to begin a professional career as a musician. He became a teacher in order to earn his livelihood; but composition was still his major preoccupation. His first important work produced at this time was an operetta to words by Goethe—"Scherz, List und Rache," produced in Cologne in 1858.

Three years later found him in Munich, where he came into contact with the well-known poet, Geibel. Geibel was the author of an opera-libretto, "Die Lorelei," which he had prepared expressly for Felix Mendelssohn. Unfortunately, Mendelssohn's premature death prevented the opera from being realized. However, Geibel was sufficiently convinced of the genius of Bruch to turn over his libretto to him. In 1863, Bruch completed his opera "Die Lorelei," and shortly thereafter it was performed for the first time in Mannheim. It was a phenomenal success, so much so that soon afterwards it was repeated in Leipzig—and established Max Bruch's reputation as a composer.

From this time on, his activity as a musician was so fruitful and varied that it is hardly possible to dicuss all of it in an appreciation so short as this. Nor it is necessary to do so to understand his full stature in the world of music of his day. Suffice it to say that as a conductor, teacher and composer, his name was luminous throughout Europe for more than five decades. As a conductor, he first made his mark by directing orchestral concerts in Coblenz in 1865, and then as the chapelmaster in Sonderhausen, where the quality of orchestral performances was improved immeasurably through him. Subsequently, he achieved world-renown as the conductor of the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra (to which post he was appointed in 1890) as a guest conductor of various important musical organizations in America in 1883, and as the permanent conductor of the Breslau Symphony Orchestra.

As a teacher, he influenced an entire generation of younger musicians in Germany, particularly in his post as head of the master school of composition of the Royal High School of Music—a position which, following his appointment in 1892, he held with rare distinction and prestige for twenty years.

However, his major contribution to the art he loved was with his creative work. In 1864, a skilfully written cantata, "Frithjof," performed at Aix-la-Chapelle, brought him increasing prestige. There followed a concerto for violin and orchestra (dedicated and introduced by that world-famous Hungarian-Jewish violinist, Joseph Joachim), the choral works, "Odysseus" and "Achilleus" (in which, as Arno Kleffel wrote, "Bruch's music not only brought the Homeric World nearer to us again, but more, the musical setting has revealed to us for the first time various poetic phrases in their entire depth and purity"), a second concerto for violin and orchestra, the famous one in G-minor which, after its introduction in England by Pablo Sarasate, became a permanent fixture in the repertoire of every concert violinist, and the opera, "Hermione." Works such as these definitely placed Bruch among the leading romantic composers of Germany.

The "Kol Nidrei" was not the only work that he created in the Hebrew idiom. Almost as important are his "Hebraische Gesange"—a set of exquisite songs drenched with Hebraic poignancy. These songs, unfortunately have never received the attention that their merit deserves. It it to be hoped that some enterprising singer will soon exploit them, when the music world will discover that these miniature gems—which speak the Hebrew spirit almost as effectively as does the "Kol Nidrei"—are of deathless beauty.

Max Bruch died in Friedenau, Berlin, on 2nd October, 1920, at the patriarchial age of eighty-two. During the last eight years of his life he was virtually in complete retirement from musical activity. But he was not forgotten. His magnificent funeral attested to the fact that, in the eyes of his compatriots, he was still considered one of the great figures in the music of the time.

(This article is from the South African Jewish Chronicle.)

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MARRIAGES

Potter-Glassberg

The marriage of Selma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Glassberg, Bloomfield Avenue, to Arnold Potter, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Potter, of Portland, Maine, took place on Sunday noon, September 14th, at the Mount Royal Hotel. Rabbi H. Abramowitz officiated. Miss Anne Glassberg, younger sister of the bride, was maid of honor and Myer Sackeroff acted as best man. During the signing of the register, Mrs. David Lavin, sister of the groom, sang "O, Promise Me." The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore an Elizabethan crepe gown fashioned on princess lines. Her veil of rosepoint lace extended beyond the train of her gown, held in place by a Dutch cap of shirred tulle illusion, and she carried a spray of white gladioli and bouvardia. The maid of honor wore a gown of periwinkle blue taffeta with a flounce of pink. Her headdress of pink was arranged in coronet fashion and she carried a colonial bouquet of pink roses. Mrs. Glassberg, mother of the bride, was gowned in dove-gray Chantilly lace with an American Beauty velvet turban, and corsage of American Beauty roses. Mrs. Potter, mother of the groom, wore a slate-gray lace gown, with fuchsia hat, and corsage of orchids. A wedding luncheon was served for the immediate family. Later the bridal couple left by motor for the Laurentian Mountains and from there will go to Washington and Virginia. The bride wore a suit of lawn green wool, with black accessories, and a corsage of camellias. They will live in Portland, Maine. Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. Potter, Miss Phyllis Potter, Mr. and Mrs. M. Sackeroff, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lavin, of Portland, Maine; Mrs. I. Arlock, of Boston, Mass.; Dr. and Mrs. P. Morris, of Saco, Maine; Aircraftsman Jack Glassberg, R.C.A.F., brother of the bride, and Aircraftsman Alex Cazeley, R.C.A.F., cousin of the bride.

Bender-Silver

The marriage of Bertha, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rubin Silver, 4397 Jeanne Mance Street, to Max, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Bender, of Lachine, took place on Sunday, September 7th, at Beth David Synagogue, St. Joseph Boulevard West. The bride, given in marriage by her parents, wore a white satin brocaded gown made on princess lines, with full skirt, and a long veil of tulle illusion caught at the sides of a halo of pearls. The bride carried a sheaf of white gladioli. Assisting in giving the bride away were Mr. and Mrs. Sam. Silver, her uncle and aunt. Miss Sarah Silver attended her sister as maid of honour, wearing a pencil blue net gown with a metallic bodice, and a Juliet silver sequin cap, and carried a colonial bouquet of multi-coloured gladioli. The bridesmaids were Miss Anne Silver, sister of the bride, wearing a green net gown over a yellow slip; Miss Jeannette Silver, cousin of the bride, blue ribbon gown; Miss Bertha Silver, cousin of the bride, blue chiffon trimmed with gold sequins; Miss Mary Lerman, white trimmed with blue velvet; Miss Molly Walderman, niece of the groom, pink net with pink lame bodice; and Miss Dorothy Goichman, yellow net. They all had shoulder-length veils caught on top of the head with sweet peas and flowers to match their gowns. The junior bridesmaids were Miss Marcia Silver, cousin of the bride, wearing a floor-length pink net gown, with a pink net bonnet; and Miss Ida Ichelson, niece of the groom, in a blue net floor-length gown with a blue net bonnet. They all carried colonial bouquets of multi-coloured gladioli. Molly Ichelson, niece of the groom, was flower girl, wearing a blue taffeta dress and a blue taffeta bonnet. Max Walderman, of Toronto, nephew of the groom, attended him as best man, and the ushers were: Joseph Fleisher, Sydney Silver, cousins of the bride, Mac Krakovitch, Bernard Nudel, Nathan Hoffman and Louis Schwartz. The junior ushers were Morton Silver, cousin of the bride, and Harry Walderman, nephew of the groom. The bride's mother wore a bottle green net gown, with a corsage of Talisman roses; the groom's mother, black chiffon with black sequins and corsage of Talisman roses. Mrs. Sam. Silver wore a rosewood lace gown with a corsage of Talisman roses. A reception was held for two hundred guests. The couple left for their honeymoon to Quebec City, the bride wearing a black dressmaker suit with a corsage of red roses. Out-of-town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. N. Walderman and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ichelson and family, all of Toronto, Mrs. B. Hoffman and Nathan Hoffman, of Buffalo, N.Y., E. Pinn and daughter, Etta, Mrs. Jack Pinn, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Pinn, all of Plainfield, N.Y., Mrs. B. Gower and daughters, Anne and Eva, Mrs. S. Hanser and son, of Ottawa, Ontario.

Schwartz-Lecker

The marriage of Miss Mary Lecker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benzion Lecker, St. Viateur Street West, to Adolphe Schwartz, of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Schwartz, Jeanne Mance Street, took place in the Rose Room of the Windsor Hotel at six o'clock, Sunday, September 14th. Rev. Charles Bender officiated, assisted by Rev. J. Aspler. White gladioli and candelabra were used as decorations. Given away by her father, the bride wore a gown of white jersey fashioned on princess lines, with long train, long, fitted sleeves, sweetheart neckline, and a train of tulle falling from a tiara of rosepoint lace. She carried a cascade bouquet of orchids and bouvardia, and had a single strand of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. Her maid of honor, Miss Jenny Lecker, sister of the bride, wore a floor-length gown of turquoise crepe, with sweetheart neckline, pink pompom hat, and shoes to match, and carried a bouquet of Briarcliffe roses. Mortimer Schwartz was best man for the groom. Mrs. Lecker, mother of the bride, wore a floor-length dress with touches of sequins and beads at the waist, hat to match, and a corsage of orchids. Mrs. Schwartz, mother of the groom, wore a black lace gown, and hat to match, and carried a corsage of orchids. Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Ginsberg, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. David Schart, of Elizabeth, N.J.; Mr. and Mrs. Nat. Rubin, of Halifax, Mrs. Minnie Gogle, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. D. Epstein, Mr. and Mrs. T. Torontour, Mr. and Mrs. Myer Dover, all of Ottawa. Later Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz left on the S.S. St. Lawrence for the Saguenay cruise and on their return went to Lac Brule for the holidays. They will live in St. Hyacinthe.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Mrs. L. Gilbert, Lincoln Avenue, announces the approaching marriage of her daughter, Fay, to Arthur Daniel, only son of Mr. and Mrs. David Ruby, Queen Mary Road. The wedding is to take place in December.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Herscovitch, Phillips Avenue, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Sybil, to Louis, son of Morris Plotnick, and the late Mrs. Plotnick. The marriage will take place on Sunday, October 5th.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement of Rose, daughter of M. Rose and of the late Mrs. Rose, of Winnipeg, to David, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Koch, McNider Avenue, is announced, the wedding to take place in February.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Davine, Jeanne Mance Street, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Ruth, to Sidney Harris, R.C.A.F., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harris, Willowdale Avenue.

Joseph Cohen, K.C., and Mrs. Cohen, Vendome Avenue, announce the engagement of their younger daughter, Anna Lee, to Lieutenant Harold H. Botnick, of the Canadian Armored Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Botnick, of Toronto. Lieutenant Botnick has a bachelor of commerce degree from the University of Toronto.

CLASS IN COOKERY

PEACH JAM

Use three oranges for nine peaches. Put oranges through mincer. Cook with a drop of water until skin is tender. Skin and cut up peaches and add to oranges. Take four cups of fruit to three cups of sugar. Simmer until clear and thick.

Mrs. S. E. Goldman,
5103 Lacombe Avenue, Montreal.

SWEET AND SOUR MEAT BALLS IN TOMATO SAUCE

one and one-half pounds ground beef, not too lean
one pound veal, ground
one onion, chopped fine
three-quarters cup bread crumbs
two eggs
pepper to taste

Combine ingredients in order given, shape into small balls, the size of a walnut. Pour one large can of tomatoes in saucepan, add one cup water and bring to a boil. Add meat balls and boil slowly for one and one-half hours, stirring occasionally. Add brown sugar to taste and a little lemon juice, if necessary, and boil twenty minutes longer. Serve with baked beans and any other vegetables preferred.

Mrs. M. Godfrey,
472 Grace Street, Toronto.

BIRTHS

Born, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, September 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Victor Elkin, a daughter.

Born, at the Sherbrooke Hospital, September 15th, to Dr. and Mrs. J. Rafal-Kosowatsky (nee Ella Rosengarten), of Coaticook, Quebec, a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on Wednesday, September 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wiseman (nee Ida Davis), a son.

Born, on September 19th, at the Jewish General Hospital to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Wall (nee Lilian Stall), Hutchison Street, a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, Wednesday, September 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Goldsmith (nee Lily Solomon), a daughter.

Born, on September 16th, at the Jewish General Hospital to Mr. and Mrs. I. Finkelstein (nee Mildred Polinski), a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on September 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Cohen, a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Saturday, September 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. O. Perlman (nee Thelma Aaron), of Philadelphia, a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on September 15th, to L/AC and Mrs. Julius Miller (nee Sylvia Roth), a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on September 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Steinberg (nee Gertrude Dover), a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on September 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. Morris Kaufman (nee Doris Katz), a daughter.

Born, on September 17th, at the Jewish General Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Bert J. Freedman (nee Jeanette Nobleman), a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Green (nee Rose Blumenthal), 953 Rockland Avenue, a son at the Jewish General Hospital, September 17th.

Born, on September 15th, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Fels, a daughter.

Born, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on September 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Freedlander (nee Ruth Schiller), a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Moe Stotland (nee Anne Goldberg), a daughter, sister to Bernard, on September 21st, at the Woman's General Hospital.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Saturday, September 20th, at 1 a.m. to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Weiss (nee Mildred Rosenberg), a daughter.

Born, in London, England, on September 22nd, to Captain Victor Ogulnik, R.C.A.M.C., and Mrs. Ogulnik, a daughter, Diane Sandra.

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Montreal

(Received Too Late For Insertion Last Week)

5702 A HAPPY NEW YEAR 1941
Mr. and Mrs. Armand Herscovici and family,
910 Hartland Avenue,
Outremont, Que.
Extend to all their friends and relatives their best wishes for the Holy Days.

5702 A HAPPY NEW YEAR 1941
Mrs. T. Jacobs,
218 Laurier Avenue West,
Montreal, Que.
Extends to all her friends and relatives her best wishes for the Holy Days.

Toronto

5702 A HAPPY NEW YEAR 1941
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Seigal and daughter, Frances,
508 Crawford Street,
Toronto, Ontario.
Extend to all their friends and relatives their best wishes for the Holy Days.

5702 A HAPPY NEW YEAR 1941
Mr. and Mrs. N. Singer and family,
58 Nelson Avenue,
Montreal, Quebec.
Extend to all their friends and relatives their best wishes for the Holy Days.

BAR - MITZVAHS

Gerald Shulman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Shulman, Chesterfield Avenue, will be called to the reading of the Torah on Shabbos Shuvah, September 27, in celebration of his bar-mitzvah, at Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue.

Card Of Thanks

Mrs. Solomons-Lewis and family wish to thank their many relatives and friends for their kind expressions of sympathy in their recent and bereavement.

Mrs. C. Faber and family wish to thank their many friends for their kind expressions of sympathy during their recent bereavement.

UNVEILINGS

The unveiling of a tombstone of the late Rev. J. Dubitsky will take place on Sunday, September 28th, at 12 noon, at Shaar Hashomayim Cemetery. Friends invited.

The unveiling of a tombstone to the late Israel Leibovitz, of Quebec City, will take place Sunday, September 28th, at 11 a.m., at Beth Israel Cemetery, St. Louis Road, Quebec City.

DEATHS

Sendor Davidon, 1330 Notre Dame Street West, died on September 11th, at the age of 62. He was a member of the Hebrew Sick Benefit Association, the Maccabeans, and Beth Hamidrash Hagodol. Besides his wife, his only son, George, and his only daughter, Mildred, survive him.

Samuel Shmillovitch, Waverley Street, died on Sunday, September 21st, at the Jewish General Hospital. Beside his wife, Luba, he leaves three daughters, Mollie, Jean and Sally; three sons, Myer, Simon Philip, and Abraham; and two grandchildren, Ernest and Beulah. Shiva at 5626 Waverley Street.

Announcement

Rose Goldblatt, A.R.C.M. concert pianist gives individual piano instruction, courses in piano technique and interpretation, the art of teaching and history of music, and harmony and counterpoint. While on scholarship in Europe, and later in New York, Miss Goldblatt studied with celebrated musicians. In Montreal many of her pupils have appeared in solo recitals. While specializing in advanced courses for professional pianists and adult students, Miss Goldblatt also teaches elementary pupils and children at her Studio, at 1454 Crescent Street, LAncaster 3307.

In Germany proper, morale is so low that the official organ of the Gestapo itself was forced to threaten penalties for those who complain. There are hundreds of thousands of Communists throughout the conquered countries, and especially in Germany itself; they are giving the Gestapo sleepless nights with their consistent and reckless sabotage.

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Social Notes — Toronto

Mr. and Mrs. Nat. Taylor, Mason Boulevard, have returned from Ottawa and Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Mort Levy, formerly of 28 Westover Hill Road, have taken up their residence at 1652 Bathurst Street.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Hutner, formerly of 619 Spadina Avenue, have taken up their residence at 20 Admiral Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Montague Raiaman, Walmer Road, have as their guest for the holidays, Maurice G. Silcove, of Montreal.

Captain H. M. Jolley, of Petawawa, spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Jolotsky, Grange Avenue.

Mrs. B. Hirsch, of Cleveland, Ohio, spent Rosh Hashonah with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sandy, Springhurst Avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. A. I. Schlesinger, of Montreal, visited Mr. and Mrs. Henry Potter, Bathurst Street, for a few days, before leaving for Niagara Falls and Muskoka.

D. M. Copp, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, spent the holidays with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. Blumenthal, Lauder Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Medanik, of Windsor, spent a few weeks with the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Nussbaum, Millbank Avenue.

Mrs. David Havelock and daughter, Yvonne, Roncesvalles Avenue, are spending two weeks with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Levy, in Suffolk, Virginia.

Murray Klebanoff flew here from Capuskasing, Ontario, to spend the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Klebanoff, Vaughan Road.

Mrs. J. Newman, Strathearn Road, has as her guest, Mrs. J. C. Zacks, formerly of Montreal, who is taking up residence at 600 Lonsdale Road.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Silverstone, formerly of 1644 Bathurst Street, have taken up residence at 874 Stuart Avenue, Montreal.

Mrs. F. Brody, Brunswick Avenue, had as her guests over Rosh Hashonah, Mr. and Mrs. L. Schlacter, of Rochester, N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenblatt and son, Dennis, of Winnipeg, and Dr. Mitchell Tanner, of Boston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Webber, Kendal Avenue, entertained at a dance in honor of their daughter, Phyllis, celebrating her sixteenth birthday.

Reuben Levy, Christie Street, has left for Los Angeles where he will take up residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Horenblas have returned from Vancouver Island, where they spent the last four months, and are visiting with the latter's mother, Mrs. B. Rimel, Dundas Street West. Mr. Horenblas is leaving for the Newfoundland coast, and Mrs. Horenblas will follow in a month.

Mrs. Rose Cohen, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Bertha Levinter, 396 Avenue Road.

Mrs. A. Freeman spent the summer at Centre Island, and is now living at 34 Parkwood Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Saul Salutin, Grace Street; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cohen, Wellesley Street, and David Davis, of Milton, Ontario, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fingold of Mount Forest, for a few days.

Miss Vivian Zacks, formerly of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bennett, Burton Road.

Mrs. Reuben Levy, Christie Street, is spending a few weeks in Detroit prior to leaving for Los Angeles.

At a home warming at the home of Miss Lillian Gofer, Roxton Road, the following were present: Misses Edythe Silver, Molly Young, Esther Arliss, Dorothy Grossman, Rose Young, Ethel Morgan, Etta Sugarman and Esther Cohen.

Mrs. Murray Silver, formerly Miss Edythe Litovitz, Markham Street, entertained at an evening. Misses Thelma Wiener, Molly Young, Esther Arliss, Dorothy Grossman, Hilda Levine, Lila Cohen, Etta Sugarman, and Rose Young.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Arliss, Bellevue Avenue, gave a supper for their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Richmond, who celebrated their wedding anniversary. Present were: Miss Cleo Bloom, of Chicago; Melvin, Teddy, Paul, and Edmund Richmond, and Miss Tobe Richmond, Mrs. M. Bloom, Misses Rose Bloom and Esther Arliss, Selwyn Bloom, and Paul Arliss.

Mrs. S. Baker and Mrs. Harry Gurofsky gave a tea at the home of the latter, Castlenock Road, to honor Miss Shirley Baker, a bride-elect of October. The honoree wore a white jersey gown and had gardenias in her hair. The tea table, covered with a point de Venise cloth, held white candles and a bowl of flowers. Mesdames R. Bennett, S. Lyons, A. Jaffey and Harry Kelman presided assisted by: Misses Gloria Wynston, Eleanor Charney, Florence Blumenthal, Lillian Kliman, and Jerry Greenberg, and Mrs. Philip Torno. About one-hundred and fifty guests called.

Mrs. H. Clayman, Huron Street, entertained at a tea at the home of Mrs. J. Tenenbaum, Turner Road, in honor of her daughter, Miss Gertrude Clayman, whose marriage to Philip Marcus takes place on November 9th. The guests were received by the hostess, wearing a gown of black crepe with a brocaded jacket and corsage of Talisman roses, assisted by Mrs. B. Marcus, mother of the groom-elect, in a tea rose taffeta gown, with a corsage of red roses. The bride-elect wore a gown of green silk jersey and held an old-fashioned nosegay. The tea table was covered with a point de Venise cloth. White candles and a bowl of asters were the decoration. Those who poured were: Mesdames B. Seigal, S. Solovay, I. Lewis, N. Kreiger, S. Shrott and W. Sacrob, their assistants being: Misses Rose Clayman, Betty Clayman, Evelyn Marcus, Mimi Eisenberg, Rita Kling, Estelle Lewis, Joyce Clayman, Marian Kreiger and Esther Mudrick, and Mesdames S. Levine and A. Phillips. About one hundred and fifty guests called.

Jewish Immigrant Aid Society Renders Invaluable Human Service In A Critical Time

By M. Kraiser, Executive Secretary Of The Toronto Branch Of JIAS

From all corners of the world, from Lisbon in Portugal to Shanghai in China, from Oslo in Norway to Capetown in South Africa, from Vichy in France to Kobe in Japan, from all the seven seas, concentration camps and ghettos, outstretched Jewish hands are endeavouring to reach us and cries of Jewish martyrs can be heard begging us to save them.

The oldest Jewish settlements, the settlements that gave us spiritual leadership and guidance for many years, have been completely uprooted. Those left live in pain and terror under the whip of insane sadists. Persecuted and homeless, thousands of our brethren are wandering over the dark by-ways of Europe, their one ray of hope resting in us, their brothers on the American continent.

In these days of Jewish catastrophe, it is almost an impossible task to give an account of Jewish suffering. It is our holy duty, however, to take stock at least once a year, in order to ascertain our responsibilities to those less fortunate than we who are on this side of the Atlantic. At least once a year we must take stock and find out what is left of our heritage on the other side of the ocean.

Besides the richest Jewish settlement of Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, we now find a large number of greater or smaller Jewish settlements including those of Belgium, Holland, France, Greece, Bulgaria, etc. It will be no exaggeration to state that more than half of European Jewry now finds itself either behind ghetto walls or barbed wires of concentration camps.

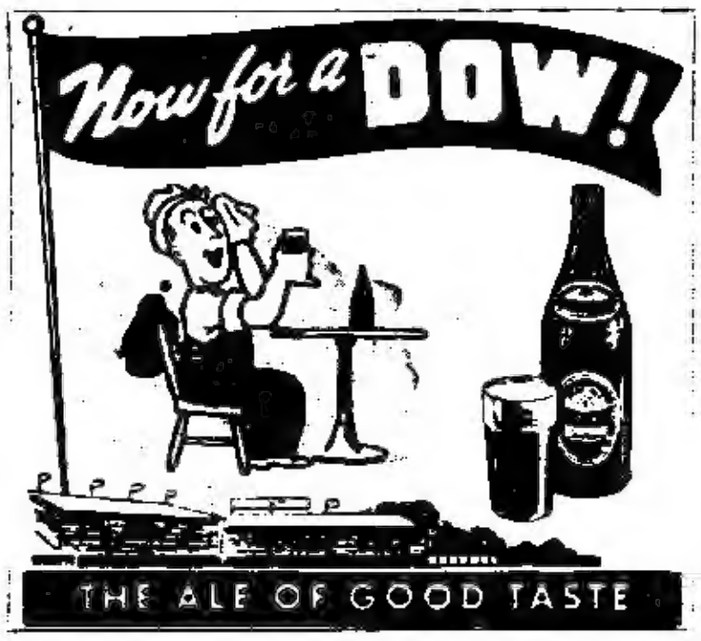
Prior to Hitler's march on Soviet Russia, more than five million Jews were under Nazi control. Numerically they can be divided as follows: Germany, Austria and Danzig—250,000; Poland—2,000,000; France—240,000; Holland—200,000; French Morocco—175,000; Belgium—100,000; Greece—75,000; Jugoslavia—76,500; Tunis—70,000; Bulgaria—51,000; Italy—50,000; Denmark—7,000; Luxembourg—3,000 and Norway—2,500.

The above figures show that a total of 5,003,000 Jews who formerly live in their native lands under more or less favourable conditions, now find themselves living an almost hopeless and tragic life. It will suffice to mention that in unoccupied France there are close to 120,000 Jewish refugees, not including the native Jewish population, which lives in equal misery, nor the 50,000 men, women and children in the concentration camps of Gurs, Le Vernet, Marseilles, Les Milles, Argeles, St. Cyprien, D'Argeles, Riversaltes, Noel and others.

The refugees in unoccupied France can be divided into the following categories: 1. German refugees, interned at the outbreak of war; 2.—French Jews who fled from Alsace; 3.—Polish, Czech, Holland and Belgium citizens; 4.—demobilized soldiers of the Polish and Czech armies. Such is the condition of the Jews of unoccupied France under Petain. It is not difficult to imagine the unspeakable condition of Jews in occupied France.

We are all aware of the terrible fate of the Polish Jews—that Jewish settlement which was the proud and most fruitful of European Jewish settlement—the inspiration of Jews on both sides of the ocean. Suffice to mention that they are now fighting for their very existence and that outside the ghettos there are 43 concentration camps. Note-

(Continued on Page Seven)



Why Children Leave Home

By Helen Falco, Of The Toronto Jewish Child Welfare Association

"Bah, bah, black sheep, have you any wool?" Elsie would recite this as soon as a visitor came into the room. Her dimples flashed as she showed off. "What an adorable little girl!" everyone exclaimed. Not many neighbours knew that Elsie was not Mr. and Mrs. Walsh's own child. But the few who did often wondered why someone did not adopt Elsie. They knew as many people who were anxious to adopt a little girl, yet they have been waiting for a child for over a year.

What was not known was: No child can be adopted merely because the parents have given her up. The Jewish Child Welfare Association, which is responsible for the adoption of Jewish children, tries to make sure that both the child and the future parents are protected from as many hazards as possible. This means that a thorough study of the parentage and development of the child must be made before the child is shown for adoption, and this is only half of the task. The prospective parents, too, are studied to make sure that their home can meet the accepted requirements of a child.

Elsie is an adorable child, but, unfortunately, it was found that her father had suffered from a mental ailment. She may grow up to be a healthy, normal child, but the uncertainty is there. Elsie's future can best be guarded by watchful care in a permanent foster home. Other children, who have better histories, are readily placed in adoptive homes with parents who are longing to call a child their own. Information about them may be had from the Jewish Child Welfare Association, of Toronto.

• TORONTO MEETINGS •

● **Junior Hadassah Council:** Tombola and dance at Malloney's Art Galleries, the latter part of November, will have Mrs. H. Frankel as convenor, assisted by Misses Zelma Steinberg, Esther Scherer, Edythe Sherman, Doris Witchell, Yetta Weisfeld, and Mrs. N. Agar. At home on October 12th, at the Belvin. Friends invited. Guest speaker, Miss Rose Schwisberg, of Montreal, chairman of Junior Hadassah for Canada. Rally October 19th.

● **Hebrew Free School:** Women's Auxiliary annual tea, at the home of Mrs. L. Shekter, 352 Palmerston Boulevard, Sunday October 28th, from two to seven p.m. will aid the annual bazaar which is being held on Tuesday, November 18th, in the school, 9 Brunswick Avenue, Mesdames L. Shekter and Charles Foster, convenors.

● **Zionist Organization:** Rabbi Solomon Rivlin, Executive Director of the Ontario Zionist Region announces that due to United Jewish Welfare Fund campaign meetings, the 11th annual conference has been postponed to Sunday, November 9th, in the King Edward Hotel.

● Edmond Winkler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Winkler, 457 Palmerston Boulevard, was awarded first prize in his class and second in the school at Orde Model School, for manuel training display.

● **Cameron Alpa Mu:** At the home of Miss Mary Shiman, 288 Markham Street, Misses Pearl Rudney, Dorothy Kulner, Rae Snowbel, Cynthia Straus, Beka Feldman, Ruth Shaberman and Sylvia Truster were elected. Membership is closed. Musical soon.

● **Young Judaea of Canada:** National convention, held in Windsor, passed the following resolution: "Resolved that this convention extend its sincere thanks and appreciation to the Canadian Jewish Review for publicity generously rendered throughout the year." Miss Shaindle Stipelman is secretary.

BAR - MITZVAHS

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Greenberg, formerly of Toronto, announce the bar-mitzvah of their son, Howard Stanley, on Saturday, September 27th, at Temple Shaari Zedek in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Glicksman, 339 Queen Street West, were hosts at a dinner at Chudleigh House in honor of the bar-mitzvah of their son, Sidney. About seventy-five guests were present.

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APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jacobs, Regal Road, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Estelle, to Harold, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Emsig, Dufferin Street, to take place on November 9th, at the bride's home.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Applebaum, Glenholme Avenue, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Honey Applebaum, to Leonard Wolfe, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Wolfe, Kingswood Road, to take place on November 30th.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham White, Palmerston Boulevard, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Laura, to Hyman Glenn Cotelner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Cotelner, of Paterson, N.J., to take place on October 19th.

MARRIAGES

Waxer-Goldstein

Miss Barbara Muriel Goldstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goldstein, Standish Avenue, and Albert Waxer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Waxer, College Street, were united in marriage, on September 14th, at Holy Blossom Temple, Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath officiating, in the presence of the immediate families. The bride wore a three-piece brown wool suit, the top-coat trimmed with a lynx collar, accessories to match, and a corsage of orchids. Miss Gloria Goldstein, sister of the bride, was maid of honor in navy blue wool jersey, and a corsage of sweetheart roses. Percy Waxer, brother of the groom, acted as best man. Immediately following the ceremony, the bride and groom left by motor for Montreal and Quebec, and will live at 230 Heath Street West.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Raxlen, 65 Wembley Road, on August 26th, at Women's College Hospital, a daughter, Marcia Ruby.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Schacter (nee Elsie Stambler), 190 Pendrith Street, on September 14th, at Toronto Western Hospital, a son, David Martin.

DEATHS

Joseph Stein, of 129 Ulster Street, died on September 5th, at the age of fifty-four. A resident of Toronto for forty-five years, he was a member of Goel Tzedec Synagogue. Surviving are his wife, Jennie Stein, and three daughters, Viola, Libby and Olive.

UNVEILINGS

The unveiling of a monument in memory of the late David Stein will take place on Sunday, September 28th, at 1.30 p.m., at the Goel Tzedec Synagogue Cemetery, Jones Avenue.

Card Of Thanks

Mrs. Abraham Lieberman and family, 190 Lauder Avenue, gratefully acknowledge the very kind expressions of sympathy received from their many relatives and friends during their recent sad bereavement.

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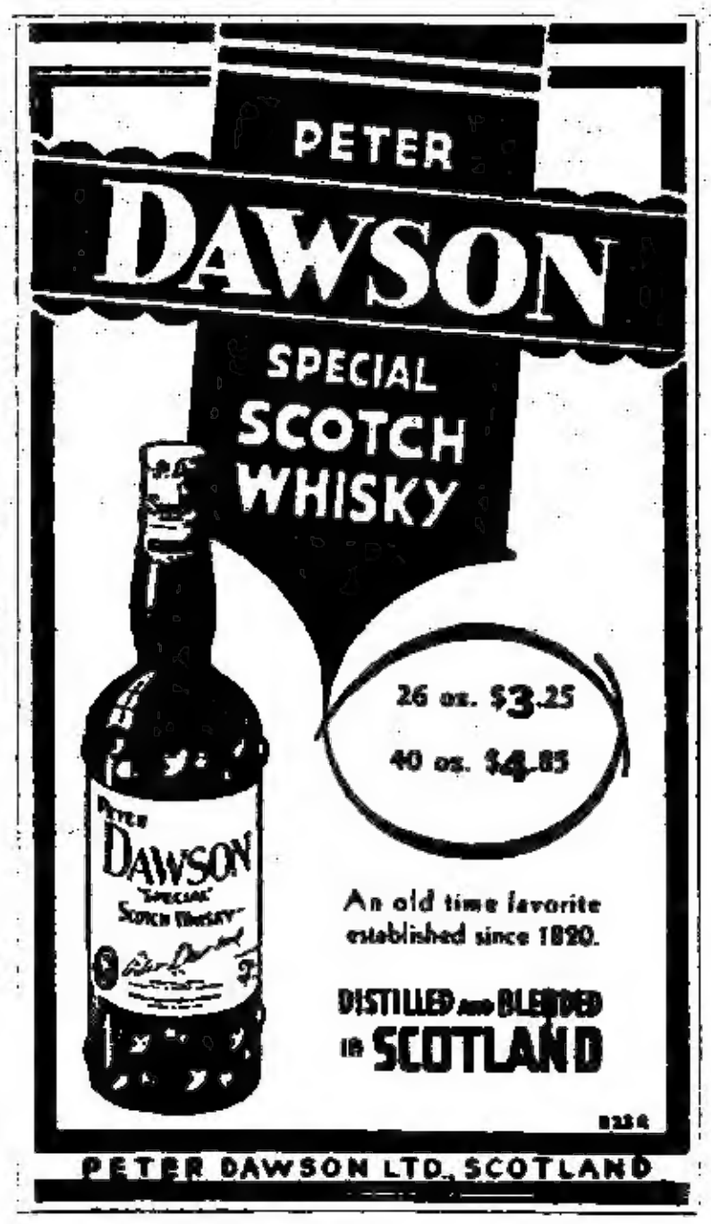

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Head Of Restaurant Chain Rose From Apprentice

Sir Isidore Salmon, Conservative Member of Parliament from Harrow, who began his career at a West End Hotel as a kitchen apprentice, and rose to be chairman and managing director of J. Lyons Company, Ltd., proprietors of a large restaurant chain, died in a nursing home in London, England, at the age of 65.

During his association of forty-nine years with Lyons, Sir Isidore assisted in its development from a small concern to an organization which before the present war provided employment with associated companies for 43,000 persons.

After serving his apprenticeship in the kitchens of the Hotel Bristol, where he had made an intensive study of all branches of hotel restaurant catering, he left to join his late brother, Alfred Salmon, at Olympia, where the latter's company had the catering contract. When the first Barnum & Bailey Circus came to Olympia it was Sir Isidore's duty to buy from the markets. He then was only 17 years old.

Sir Isidore recalled buying strawberries and other fruit to be served to 8,000 guests at the opening of the Imperial Institute where they received the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII.

Another early memory was that while catering for "Venice in London," produced at Olympia, Edward VII with Queen Alexandria and the present Duke of Windsor, accompanied by his tutor, were patrons of the gondolas on the lake.

Sir Isidore Salmon, who was knighted in 1933, had represented Harrow in Parliament since 1924. He was chairman of the London War Pensions Committee, 1918-22, and member of the London County Council, 1907-25, serving as vice chairman in 1925 and as chairman of the special reorganization committee in 1921.

He was a member of the Royal Commission on Transport, 1928-30; chairman of the Home Office Committee on Employment of Prisoners, 1932-34; of the inter-departmental committee to survey the prices of building materials since 1932, and of the City of London Employment Exchange since 1922.

Sir Isidore served on the House of Commons Select Committee on Public Accounts and was chairman of the Estimates Committee. He also was chairman of the National Training College of Domestic Subjects. He headed the Decimal Association; was a member of the Governing Body of Regent Street Polytechnic, of the Central Housing Advisory Committee, Ministry of Health, and of King Edward's Hospital Fund Outpatients Committee, and Honorary Adviser on Catering to the British Army.

At the Conservative party conference in Bristol in 1934, Sir Isidore assailed a resolution to adopt a modified NRA type of industrial reorganization as interference with legitimate business.

He was the son of Barnet Salmon. In 1889 he married Kate Abrahams. The couple had two sons.

When Palestine's aged Jews received their gas masks recently they discovered that their beards were interfering with the use of the masks. The Rabbinate has met to decide whether the removal of beards is permissable in cases where it is absolutely necessary. No religious law has been found which makes provision for dive-bombing or gas attacks.

Jewish Immigrant Aid Society

(Continued from Page Six)

worthy is the fact that even under these horrible conditions, the Polish Jews continue with "self-help" work.

Of refugees there are over a thousand in French Morocco. In Italy there are about 2,000 interned Jews. In Switzerland there are a few thousand, in camps who were interned at the outbreak of the war. Not much better is the situation of 5000 refugees in Portugal; 500 of whom are in in concentration camps. The Spanish jails are filled with Jewish refugees who sought a way to a Portugese port.

In Shanghai, the city of poverty and hunger, over 30,000 Jewish refugees live in utmost misery. To add to their misery a number of Polish Jewish refugees who succeeded in escaping via the Baltic lands and Siberia into Kobe, Japan, were dumped by the Japanese Government into Shanghai.

We shall not go into the inhuman conditions under which Jews live in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and the recently conquered Baltic lands. The unspeakable horrors suffered by Jews of the Soviets now invaded by the Germans is beyond human description.

We also shall not go into plans for the reconstruction of Jewish life after this war, when Fascism and Nazism will be smashed. One thing must be made clear, however, that even under the best conditions, thousands of European Jews will be forced to migrate and seek a new starting point. Today no one doubts that, just as she did after the last war, Canada will open her doors and will lighten the immigration regulations for Jews. The only institution established by Canadian Jews which is capable of, and is ready, to regulate and look after Jewish migration into this country is the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada.

The Jewish Immigrant Aid Society throughout the world, known by various names such as "HIAS", JIAS", "HICEM", "HIAS-ICA" work diligently day-by-day to solve and lighten the problems and burdens of the Jewish people everywhere. The most important problem now is to find a land of refuge and it is no secret that with a very small exception, all doors are tightly locked against our helpless brothers. Notwithstanding the fact, representatives of our organizations through indefatigable efforts have been successful in securing places of refuge for thousands of Jewish refugees, in some cases actually saving men and women from physical annihilation.

The Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Toronto, a branch of this important Jewish communal institution in Canada, which is daily occupied in the most important task of the moment, namely, saving as many lives as possible through migration, does its modest bit in this national undertaking. With justifiable pride we can report that during the past year, our Toronto office with co-operation of the HIAS organizations, succeeded in rescuing a large number of our brethren from almost hopeless situations overseas.

The "JIAS," owing to its international affiliations has become the reservoir to which flow all the tales of sorrow and affliction of our people. Every branch of our work is drenched with Jewish tragedy and letters received from overseas all tell of yet other phases of horror which have befallen the ruined Jewish communities overseas. Separated families beg help in order to become reunited with their loved ones. Our office has in each case done its utmost to reunite such families, and wherever impossible to reunite them physically, contact was re-established. Tragic letters come: from a French concentration camp, a refugee writes that he succeeded in "saving" himself, but now finds himself stranded in Shanghai or Morocco or perhaps Kobe, Japan, or closer and yet so tragically far, in one of the Portuguese ports; letters from refugees who have at long last reached a haven in Argentine, Brazil, Mexico or Columbia, but who have in the course of their constant flight lost contact with their near and dear ones. Such letters which are constantly pouring in, illustrate the unspeakable tragedy of ruined Jewish lives in this tragic era.

In the course of the past year our office re-established contacts in the cases of 293 families. A large part of this number were cases where complete track had been lost, and those involved did not know whether their kin were still alive or where to seek them first. We are also proud to report that 48 of these cases were not only contacted but are now receiving badly needed financial assistance.

Due to circumstances beyond our control it has been impossible for our Society to secure the entry of a larger number of immigrants to Canada. However, we have succeeded, with the full co-operation of our affiliated organizations in the United States and other American lands in assisting in the immigration of a large number of Jewish refugees into one or another of these lands.

During the past year our Toronto representative met 96 immigrants on their arrival here. Everyone was looked after and provided with every necessity. In many instances our office was instrumental in securing employment for the newcomers, the full co-operation in this connection having been received from the local Jewish trade union leaders.

In the past twelve months intervention at consular offices was required in 312 cases, in many instances requiring personal visits and appeal, 182 visits resulting in that many cases having been successfully concluded. It is most gratifying to state in this connection that the representatives of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society constantly receive the fullest co-operation and help from all the consular officers. The officials show at all times understanding and sympathy in all cases.

In the last year the Toronto JIAS office has successfully concluded 43 deportation and detention cases, securing the co-operation of the Canadian Immigration Department at all times. In such cases the persons involved were permitted to re-enter and deportations were stayed. In this connection our representative made 124 personal appeals to the Toronto immigration office, numerous calls at the City Hall, the Don Jail and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In these cases as well the co-operation of all immigration officials was gratefully received.

The 93 naturalization cases successfully dealt with necessitated the assistance and intervention at Ottawa of our Head Office.

The Toronto office dealt with 235 special cases not accounted for in our other branches of activity which, due to lack of time and space, cannot be dealt with at this time.

The enormous amount of clerical work involved in connection with JIAS activities during the past year can best be illustrated by the following figures: We assisted 248 Toronto Jewish people to secure their passports, 4917 letters and 62 telegrams were received and answered, 237 affidavits and other legal documents were completed. Translations covering 117 documents of various languages were prepared, some of these required in connection with the securing of Old Age Pension, and 2296 people received valuable information and advice in connection with various immigration problems.

As previously mentioned, it is impossible to present a complete and vivid picture of activities of such a communal organization as the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society. Only those closely connected with its work know and can fully appreciate its importance. However, when each problem with which the JIAS is confronted is appraised in the light of present world events, especially in the way these events affected Jewish life throughout the world, then and only then will the reader appreciate the invaluable service rendered by the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society.

IN CANADA
It's The
Canadian
Jewish
Review

THERE is no greater influence for constructive Jewish community progress than the Jewish weekly newspaper printed in English and intended for the home.

The English-Jewish weekly enters the home with faithful regularity, bringing news from abroad and from larger centres of Jewish population, as well as from the immediate community. The youngsters see it from their earliest years and come to regard it as an institution in the same sound class as synagogue and school.

The Jewish community weekly newspaper printed in their language records their births and confirmations, their scholastic triumphs, their engagements and their marriages and those of their friends. When they go away to school or to make their homes elsewhere, their parents send them the English-Jewish newspaper so that they will have news from home even when they don't receive letters.

For, what happens abroad or in the States, important as it is in the large view, takes second place to what happens within the family, the community or within some circle in it. News of the reader, his folks and friends, people he knew "when" and their children suddenly growing up over night, these are the real things that take first place in human interest.

So no medium is as well read all over as the up-to-date, modern, well-printed and conscientiously-edited English newspaper for the Jewish home. Its pass-along circulation is amazing for there must be an average of at least five readers to every copy of paid circulation. It is in effect a small town paper in the heart of a big city.

This goes on week in, week out, year after year as the paper serves the individual and the community and the community at large. For the English-Jewish weekly helps to integrate the Jews in the life of the country through the language of the land they live in and help to build up in loyalty and strength.

In Canada the paper that does this is the Canadian Jewish Review, the paper that's at home in the Jewish homes of Toronto and Montreal.

CANADIAN
JEWISH
REVIEW

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F. F. Cohen, *Editor*. Rabbi H. J. Stern, *Contributing Editor*.
George W. Cohen, *Manager*.

I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1941 VOL. XXIII, No. 51

WISE, IN NEW YEAR BROADCAST, SCORES REFUGEE BOAT AS CONCENTRATION CAMP

(Continued from Page One)

were Jewish refugees from German-occupied countries.

Dr. Harry F. White, chief Quarantine officer, stayed aboard the Navemar from 8:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. taking the temperatures of the passengers and crew and making his health inspection. He was assisted by seven other doctors of the United States Health Service, two sanitation inspectors and a nurse. He ate no food in the eleven hours, indicating that he preferred hunger to the fare dished up in the Navemar's makeshift galley.

"The kitchen facilities were dirty and the food was not good," he said. "Apparently, from what I heard, most of the trouble and sickness on the voyage has been due to poor food. The sanitary condition are very bad. They are comparable to those during the immigration days of 1913 and 1914."

The sickness to which he referred plagued the passengers on the entire trip. Some passengers said that 60 per cent of their fellows fell ill at one time or other. The freighter carried only one doctor and one nurse, who had to tend as many as 200 patients a day.

The ship was divided into fore hold and aft hold, which were fitted out as dormitories for men and women, respectively. The holds were split into upper and lower sections by heavy timbers laid across the horizontal steel girders. All four sections were painted with crude bunks painted gray. The black on most of the bunks was of a color little lighter than the gray paint. The hold reeked of disinfectant. Dim clusters of lights barely relieved the gloom of the hold.

When reporters went through the ship they found Mrs. Charlotte Schachter, a refugee from Paris, lying wan and pale in a bunk in the upper section of the aft hold with dirty bed linen pulled up around her chin.

"They haven't changed it in five days," she said. "It's soaked with perspiration."

She was stricken five days before, she said, and confined to the hold on the advice of the ship's doctor, who told her she had a cold. The air in the hold was heavy and hot. Her husband, Herbert Schachter, sat at her bedside, sponging her face from time to time with a cloth soaked in water.

The passengers seemed agreed that the food was the cause of the illness, but they differed in their opinions of just what dish was responsible.

"The fish," cried a little girl, holding her nose. "Phew."

"The meat was spoiled," yelled a man.

"The water was bad," said another.

While the reporters walked around the freighter, the little girl kept up a chant, "Bad fish. Bad fish. Bad fish."

The ship started from Seville with 1,130 passengers, some of whom paid as much as $1,750 for their tickets, and disembarked 345 of them at Havana, Cuba. The crew also put off at Havana the body of one of the six passengers who died. Another body was left at Bermuda. Four were buried at sea.

At Havana the ship's officers replenished the food supply by taking aboard six live oxen, which, the passengers said, were so thin that every bone showed through their skins. One of the animals, passengers said, died the first night and was dumped overboard.

Nicholas Vogel, sixteen years old, of Paris, France, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Vogel, of 35 Sutton Place East, was loud in his denunciation of the ship, its officers and its owners.

"We were squashed one against the other like cattle," he said. "I was under shelling by the Germans, but even that was better than this trip."

He said that he and 150 or 200 others slept in the ship's lifeboats to escape the stench of the holds. While he was listing his complaints to a reporter, one of the ship's officers stepped up and said to him in Spanish, "Say good things about the boat." Young Vogel only glared at him.

Another passenger with an extensive bill of complaint was Dr. Ruth Leibliner, dermatologist, of Berlin, who was brought to America with her brother, Rudolf, a former judge in Germany, by Edna Ferber, the novelist. Miss Ferber was among several hundred relatives and friends waiting for hours at the Brooklyn pier for the passengers to disembark.

"Conditions were worse than bad," said Dr. Leibliner, "In all my years as a physician I have never seen such unsanitary conditions. The ship is called Navemar but we agreed to call it 'Nevermore.' It is a wonder, a miracle, that there was no epidemic aboard it."

A young woman who was packed in a cabin with several roommates said that their only water for washing was provided in tin pails. She got up every morning at 4 o'clock, she said, to beat the others to the water.

The skipper of the Navemar, Captain Manuel Martinez, presented an entirely different picture of the voyage. He had the appearance of a skipper who had just brought a luxury liner to port after a cruise.

"A grand trip," he said, rubbing his hands. "A grand trip. The passengers seemed very well satisfied with the service and their treatment."

His satisfaction with the service was not, however, shared by the passengers who talked to reporters. They said the crew had threatened them with a return to the countries under Adolf Hitler's domination. One man said that the waiters in the dining room, where meals were served in three shifts, slopped food over the tables and slapped the hands of any one who reached for a second helping.

Sixteen passengers drew up a protest on Sept. 4 and handed it in at the office of the American Consul at Havana. Julius Salter, play broker, of Berlin, showed reporters a copy of it.

"From the very beginning," it said in part, "all informations given to us have been false and all promises have turned out to be idle words. We have been lured on this boat under false pretenses. The boat could have been arranged for a transport of maximum 700 human beings, yet 1,200 persons were taken aboard."

The letter said that the passengers had to sign a release freeing the company of responsibility for sickness before they could board the Navemar. Their passports, the letter said, were taken up by the officers, who threatened to keep them if the passengers complained.

"Lavatories," it said, "are definitely undescribable and not for human beings. Only airholes from the lavatories led to the kitchen. Nourishment has been rotten to some extent and in all neither sufficient from the point of view of quality nor quantity, with a lack of vitamins up to a detrimental extent."

Szagko Frydman, who said that he had served in Morocco with the French Foreign Legion, was also outspoken about the food. He enjoyed better eating, he said, when he was on patrol in the desert.

Despite the hardships they suffered, the refugees were glad to get to America. Their attitude was exemplified by Kut Berkzi, twenty-four, who came from Zurich, Switzerland, with his wife, Elizabeth. She became ill on the trip and was left at Bermuda.

When reporters tried to talk to him, he at first was taciturn, refusing to answer even simple questions.

"You're in America now," a reporter told him. "You don't have to be afraid. You could even go to Times Square and holler, 'Hitler is a bum.'"

Mr. Berkzi looked at him suspiciously.

"You mean that?" he asked.

"Sure, I mean it," the reporter replied.

Mr. Berkzi squared his shoulders and strode to the ship's rail. He leaned out and shouted at the top of his lungs, "Hitler is a bum!" Then grinning, he walked back to his baggage and sat down on a suitcase.

All the passengers denounced ticket scalpers who charged them from $600 to $1,750 for their passage. A Swiss banker, it was said, bought two $1,750 tickets with the expectation of having a cabin for himself and his wife. Instead, according to the story, they had to sleep in the holds.

Charging breach of contract, misrepresentation and negligence, thirty-three of the more than 700 passengers who arrived on the Navemar filed suit in Federal Court, Brooklyn, to recover a total of $676,500 in damages plus the price paid by each for transportation across the Atlantic Ocean from Spain. Each of the former Navemar passengers seeks to collect $20,500 damages plus the amount of their fare, which ranged from $375 to $604.

every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rancor
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an anchor."

Harofe Halvri, the Hebrew Medical Journal now entering its fourteenth year with Dr. Moses Einhorn, of New York, as its editor, has just made another semi-annual appearance which is of interest to the layman as well as to the physician. For those who do not understand Hebrew there is an English supplement containing summaries and translations of articles on subjects of specific Jewish interest. The present issue, as usual dedicated to some problem of vital concern to the medical world and the laity, presents a symposium on "Diabetes Among Jews." That this is a subject of great importance may be seen from the fact that diabetes is estimated to be seventy-five percent more common among Jews than among their neighbors; that four out of every one hundred Jews over forty years of age have the disease; that six out of every one hundred Jewish women over forty have it; that twelve out of every one hundred married Jewish women over forty have diabetes, a major health problem among their people.

The causes and prevention of diabetes are discussed most interestingly in many aspects in the Hebrew Medical Journal symposium. All the doctors taking part in it assume that heredity is one of the factors accounting for the susceptibility of Jews to the disease. The economical and psychological conditions under which the Hebrews have been living for centuries have so influenced their physiology as to make them more prone to develop diabetes than others living apparently in the same environment. Because of their great poverty, the East European Jews have been unable to avail themselves of a well-balanced diet and have been forced to make use of the cheapest foods, such as bread and potatoes. This factor, which has its origin in poverty, has been established in habit among people with whom it is no longer necessary, so that now it is with many a simple indulgence in starchy food.

With regard to this factor, public instruction on proper diet as to quantity and quality is considered important. This is the sort of work carried on by the New York Diabetes Association for the help of doctors and laity. Speakers are supplied for public meetings at health centers and schools and for radio broadcasts and an exhibit was arranged at the recent World's Fair. Work initiated by this agency has contributed much to the organization of effective measures for control of the disease. However, as far as the psychological factor among Jews is concerned, very little can be done.

Excitability as a factor had its beginnings in the distant past, and the sort of life the Jews led through many generations of fear has left an indelible impression on the mind and soul of every Jew. An equally long time is required to change the state of mind under normal conditions of life. The emotional temperament, the greater intellectual exertion, the higher nervous development, the more earnest struggle for existence, the more urgent demands experienced, the more intense culture, the generations of excitation have played their part to develop a certain type.

Heredity is the foundation of the disease discussed. The Jews in Europe for generations were segregated in special sections so that intermarriage between diabetics resulted in inbreeding of the disease. Today it is urged that diabetics should be discouraged from marrying diabetics or immediate relatives of those suffering from the disease. One study found nearly five times as many diabetic relatives among diabetic patients as among non-diabetics.

It has been said that Jews suffer from diabetes more than do other groups because Jews are fat, and Jews are fat because they eat too well. Anyway, it seems to be agreed in the symposium that a factor is the special characteristic of the Jewish diet, and an additional factor is the frequency of obesity. That obesity is exceptional among Jewish doctors means that they know how to avoid it. Thus their example should be called to the attention of all Jews and the danger of obesity for Jewish people should be emphasized, for, as Dr. Elliott Proctor Joslin, of Boston, says in the symposium: "Not until this is done, and Jewish people are kept from getting fat after forty, is there much chance for reduction of diabetes in this race."

Perhaps the cruel demands of style on women will have some effect on their tendency to fatness, if not the harsh statistics showing that married Jewish women over forty have the highest rate for the disease. Perhaps, too, the servant problem due to the war will be a blessing in disguise, since Jewish women are notably indolent and in physical industry resist imitation of their more energetic neighbors, class for class. Gentile women are obviously leaner, lither, and more wiry than Jewish women as a rule, and the same applies to the men, since Jewish men will go to great lengths, as a rule, to avoid physical work, even to the extreme point of rationalizing it as beneath them, especially those of European birth or family who have not become Americanized in outlook.

At any rate, the symposium seems to be in agreement with this writer as far as the need of Jews for more exertion is concerned, and the avoidance of a complete'y sedentary life. Apparently, the Jewish horror of hard physical work and the substitution for it of such artifices as golf do carry a price for the elegant denial of nature, aside from the unesthetic value of the familiar waistline bigger than the chest measure.

There seems to be a lot of sense and logic but not much fun in the pronouncement that the Jewish dietary habits with their heavy and fatty meals, especia'ly on holidays, shou'd be replaced with the modern balanced diet. The latter consists of a daily intake of one to two glasses of milk, two eggs, cheese, bread, cream and butter in moderation, fairly large servings of lean meat and fish, vegetables, two large servings of cooked and at least one large serving raw, and fruit, three average servings, one of which is orange or other citrus fruit. Soups should not be thick. Creamings, gravies, stuffings, as well as pastries, rich desserts, rich drinks and candies shou'd be avoided. Foods may be fried on rare occasions only. To this form of sustenance the Jewish children shou'd be educated for the avoidance of the disease to which they are the most susceptible.

In other words, the prescription is the simple life. And it certainly is radical. What is the good of a soup that is not thick? The best soup in the whole world, at least to the palate, is Jewish soup, yet here is an art that is destined to be among the lost. If meat must be lean, what will happen to tzimmus? Obviously, stuffed kischka (delicate'y called "derma" in New York restaurants) is on its way off the menu for those who are brought to the reluctant conclusion that you just can't have everything. For some the ban on potato pancakes, the crisp thin kind, with the golden brown crust and the frizzled edges, would be the most unkind cut of all, not mentioning any names. For a plump people with a history of kreplach and lokshen kugel, the immediate outlook is bleak. It is just another one of those accompaniments of the Jewish problem which must be regarded philosophically from the long-range point of view to keep you from crying.

f.f.c.

WIN GEORGE CROSS FOR HEROISM

(Continued from Page One)

ladder was obtained, but was not long enough. Starr, assisted by Stratton and Ricketts (two fellow A.R.P. workers, who were each awarded the B.E.M.) climbed up the wreckage and helped two of the trapped persons to the room below. The third had to be carried as he was injured. The uninjured victims were helped down the ladder by Stratton and Ricketts, and then Starr, tying a rope around the injured man, carried him down the ladder. A few minutes later the building collapsed. Starr, who acted as leader, Stratton, and Ricketts showed great coolness and courage."

A representative of The London Jewish Chronicle who saw Mr. Starr learned also how the new George Medallist had had to crawl the rest of the way over the coping when the ladder was found to be too short. Even after the rescues a cry went up that a fourth person had been left behind, and though the whole place was blazing furiously, Mr. Starr climbed up again just before the building collapsed and satisfied himself that there was no one left.

Mr. Starr, who is married, with a son David and a daughter Maureen, is in the thirties. He is an old Jewish Lads' Brigade member, and his family have been members of the Harley Street Synagogue for many years. His father died some years ago; his mother, Mrs Rose Starr, formerly of Burdett Road, has been evacuated to the West Country. All three of Mr. Starr's brothers are "doing their bit," Albert in the Royal Corps of Signals, Sidney in the Royal Artillery, and George in the Stepney A.R.P. Mr. Starr himself has been a member of the A.R.P. since the Munich crisis of 1938, serving first at Ilford and then, for the past 18 months, in Holborn.

The George Cross has been awarded to Harry Errington, a member of the A.F.S. in London, for supremely gallant conduct during an air raid on London.

The official citation of the incident states:

"Errington was blown across a basement when a building was demolished by H.E. bombs. Although dazed and injured, he immediately went in search of two colleagues. They were pinned down by debris, and a fierce fire that broke out threatened to burn them to death.

"Errington decided to risk his own life in an effort to release them. The heat was almost too great to endure, but, protecting himself with a blanket, he set to work to drag away the debris with bare hands. He ignored burning wreckage that fell all around and the constant danger of a further collapse. Burned and injured, he struggled up a narrow stone staircase, partially choked with debris, carrying one of the men into a courtyard, through an adjoining building, and into the street. Then despite the appalling conditions, he returned and saved the second man."

Errington was among 20 firemen who, together with 30 civilians, were sleeping in the basement of a garage in the West End which was being used as an A.F.S. station. Shortly after midnight he was wakened by a terrific crash and found himself ringed with flames. He dashed out into the open but on hearing one of his mates scream, he ran back into the basement. He found the man had his legs trapped by blocks of concrete, and flames were burning his back. Because of the intense heat, Errington threw a blanket over his shoulders and then pulled the concrete off him. He saw that another fireman had been knocked out, and he picked him up. "All three of us managed to get up some back stairs into the street," said Errington. "It was not much," he continued. "Anyone would have done the same."

During the rescue he suffered concussion and cuts, and burns on the arms and hands, and spent about four months in hospital. On the first night of his discharge from the institution his home in London was struck during a raid, and again he helped to rescue people from the demolished building, and his calmness and personal example of courage inspired the civilians to meet the danger coolly and without panic. On his doctor's advice he later accepted discharge from the A.F.S. in order to recuperate in the country. Now completely recovered, he is engaged on national work. He is living at the home of his uncle, Lou. Errington, "Four Winds," Birmingham Road, Marlbrook, Bromsgrove, Worcs.

Harry Errington, who is 31, and by profession a tailor's cutter, is an old boy of the Westminster Jews' Free School, whence he won a Trade Scholarship, and was athletic leader in the Youth Club of the Central Synagogue. He has also acted as P.T. instructor and swimming instructor for the Polytechnic, and played football for a team in the Middlesex Senior League. Joining the West Central Jewish Club as a boy, he became Club Captain, then a Manager, and then Chairman. He has been Chairman of the West Central Old Boys' Club since its formation in 1932. In the Association for Jewish Youth championships, he won the quarter-mile. In the blitz on his home, mentioned above, he lost all the medals he had won for athletics, sports, and football.

For 12 months before war broke out Mr. Errington was a voluntary member of the A.F.S.

MAGNES SEES NO CHANCES FOR PALESTINE AS JEWISH COMMONWEALTH

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Arab Palestine on terms of group parity. A fourth view is that there should be a bi-national Jewish-Arab Palestine inside an Arab Union.

Discussing the meaning of the term "Commonwealth" in relation to recent pronouncements from the Zionist Organization of America, particularly the statement of the National Conference for Palestine held in Washington at the end January, 1941, when the Zionist peace aim was defined as "the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish commonwealth," Dr. Magnes thinks it questionable whether so expansive a term is appropriate for so restricted a body politic as Palestine.

"As far as I am able to see," he says, "there is no chance whatsoever that this formula—'establishment of Palestine as a Jewish commonwealth'—instead of national home in Palestine, would be accepted by any responsible Arab or Arab party or any part of Arabic public opinion."

Urging deeper understanding between the Jewish and Arabic worlds, he adds that it is fatuous to close one's eyes to the existence of various tendencies and depend upon improvisation later on. He suggests instead the encouragement of orderly and unembittered clarification in which the Palestine Government should take the initiative.

RELIGIOUS MISSION GOES TO LONDON

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Christians and Jews, will remain in England until the end of the month, according to Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College and chairman of the educational policies committee of the national conference. Dr. MacCracken listed the specific purposes of the trip as follows:

"First, to secure information on the effect of the war on all the churches; second, to discover what developments are taking place in Great Britain in respect to co-operation among citizens of different religious faiths; third, to learn what English and Irish leaders think of the peace principles advanced by the Vatican, the Malvern Conference of English leaders and other groups, and fourth, to bring back to Americans helpful knowledge as to what the 'man in the street' in Britain is thinking about the post-war world and a reconstructed social order."

Statements the three mission members made before they left were made public by Dr. MacCracken. Father Vincent said that the mission hoped to discover how wide the realization exists in Europe that civilization rests ultimately on religious foundations. Dr. Clinchy stressed the importance to the United States of observation and study of the peoples in England who are living under "unprecedented conditions." Rabbi Lazaron declared that the mission hopes to bring back messages that "will deepen the spiritual tone of our nation."